Cameron, P. (1893)
NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF HYMENOPTERA FROM GREYMOUTH NEW ZEALAND, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES
ENTOMOLOGY
U. C. DAVIS



ton, New Zealand, to be a parasite on the luminous "Glow Worm" *Bolitophila luminosa. Bolitophila* is a species of Diptera.

## FORMICIDÆ.

### MONOMORIUM NITIDUM Sm.

Described by Smith as a *Tetramorium.* Common at Greymouth; and, according to Forel, at Mount Cook, on the Island of Timaru, at an elevation of 2,540 feet.

### HUBERTIA STRIATA Sm.

This was also erroneously referred to *Tetramorium.* It is more related to *Monomorium;* and a new genus, *Hubertia,* has been formed for its reception by Forel, *C.R. Soc. Entom. Belgique,* 1890. Found at Greymouth and at Mount Cook along with *M. nitidum.*

For an interesting description of the habits of the above-mentioned ants, as observed at Ashburton, the reader is referred to a paper "On the origin of Ants' Nests," by Mr. W. W. Smith in *Entom. Mon. Mag.*, March, 1892, pp. 60-65.* The nests are formed under stones partly buried in the sandy soil, on the terraces of the river and in stony places on the plains.

In the nests of the ants are found sundry inquilines. There are two species of Homoptera a species of *Ripersia* and *Dactylopius poæ* Maskell, both feeding on the roots of the grasses among which the ants' nests are placed; a beetle, *Diarthrocera formicæphila* Brown, an isopod, *Platyarthrus,* and some mites. It is noteworthy that the coccid genus, *Ripersia,* and the crustacean, *Platyarthrus,* are found inhabiting ants' nests in Europe.

### PONERA CASTANEA Sm.

Several examples.

* For a description of a great flight of *M. nitidum,* see W. W. Smith, *Entom. Mon. Mag.*, 1890, p. 321.

MEM. PROC. MANCHESTER PHILO. SOC. 42(1):1-53
FEB. 1898
each no. paged separately
1898
[4 Feb. 1898]



RM Bohart

APHAENOGASTER ANTARCTICUS Sm.

Two females.

## FOSSORES.

CRABRO (RHOPALUM) JOCOSUS, *sp. nov.*

Long. 8-9 mm.

Comes near to *C. perforator* Sm.; differs in having less yellow on the legs and none on the mesonotum.

Head black; the cheeks and clypeus densely covered with silvery pubescence; the front and vertex alutaceous, sparsely covered with microscopic down; the ocelli ·.·; the vertex depressed in the centre, where there is a furrow running down from the ocelli; close to the eyes on the inner side, nearly opposite the lower ocellus, is a short, moderately deep, curved depression. Antennæ black; the basal joints of the flagellum testaceous beneath; the third joint slightly, the fourth largely, produced beneath; the sixth deeply incised at the base, the apex largely dilated; the fifth joint ovate. The mandibles piceous before the teeth; there is one large apical and a shorter basal tooth. Pronotum at the middle distinctly separated from the mesothorax; in the centre above broadly hollowed, the sides behind depressed, the middle raised, rounded; the edge of the pronotum near the tegulæ white. Mesonotum and scutellum shining, impunctate, glabrous; a deep, large, oval depression at the side of the post-scutellum. Down the centre of the median segment is a deep, moderately wide furrow. At the base of the mesopleuræ an oblique, wide, crenulated furrow; in the centre above a small round depression; the metapleuræ are broadly depressed at the base. Legs black; the base of the fore femora, the fore tibiæ except a black line behind, the fore tarsi, the apex of the middle femora, the middle tibiæ except behind, the middle tarsi except the apical joint and the second

and third joints of the hinder tarsi, yellow. Wings hyaline; the stigma and nervures black. Abdomen shining; the apical segments covered with short pale hair; the pygidium opaque, covered with longish white hair.

### TARANGA.

Under this name Mr. W. F. Kirby (*Trans. Entom. Soc.* 1883, p. 201, fig. ) describes a genus *Taranga* "apparently allied to *Pemphredon*" but which is really related to *Pison*. Kohl (*Ann. K. K. Natur. Hofmus. Wien*, XI. p. 458) regards it as a division of *Pison*. Bingham (*Fauna of India, Hym.* i. p. 218) says that he has "taken specimens of *Pison* with three cubital cells in one fore wing, only two in the other. Such seems to be the case with the allied genus *Taranga* Kirby. Kohl unites *Taranga* to *Pison*; but from a careful examination of the type, I have come to the conclusion that they are distinct." I have noticed myself that the outer nervure of the pendicular cellule tends to become obliterated in species where it is normally present. The neuration in *Taranga* appears to be normal, and not merely an individual aberration; but still I cannot regard it in any other light than as a division of *Pison*. Otherwise the species with neuration differing from the type, *e.g.*, *Pisonites*, would also have to be treated as distinct genera.

### PISON PRUINOSUS, *sp. nov.*

*Niger, opacus, capite thoraceque longe albo-hirtis; alis fere hyalinis.* ♀. Long. 16 mm.

Antennæ opaque, the scape and basal joints of the flagellum thickly covered with longish pale hair. Head covered thickly with long greyish hair, which is thicker and more silvery below the eye incision. Apex of clypeus rounded in the middle. Mandibles shining, the base with

long silvery hair. Thorax opaque, alutaceous, thickly covered with longish white hair, longest and thickest on the scutellum and median segment. Apex of the median segment with with an oblique slope; the basal half in the centre with a wide, moderately deep furrow, from which run some curved, oblique keels; the base of the slope coarsely punctured; the rest with strong, transverse, distinctly separated striations. Pleuræ and sternum with small, shallow, distinctly separated punctures; the sternum depressed in the centre, down which runs a straight, stout keel. Coxæ, trochanters and femora covered somewhat thickly with longish white hair; the tibiæ and tarsi pruinose. Wings fusco-hyaline; the extreme apex smoky; the second cubital cellule triangular; in length scarcely half the length of the pedicle; the first recurrent nervure received shortly, but distinctly, in front of the cubital; the second interstitial; the second transverse cubital nervure near the top, and both branches at the bottom are bullated. Abdomen opaque, the segments at the apices banded with silvery pubescence; the basal two ventral segments sparsely covered with white hair; the apical more thickly with longer fuscous hair; the base of the second segment is smooth, raised, and, in the middle, projects into a somewhat triangular area.

*P. morosus* Sm., is a smaller species than this, has the head, thorax and abdomen more shining, and much less pilose; the furrows on the median segment shorter and shallower; its head is more developed behind; the abdomen deeply excavated in the middle at the base; the depression on the mesopleuræ wider and deeper; the pedicle of the second cubital cellule hardly longer than the appendicular cellule; the second transverse cubital nervure is more rounded and curved at the bottom; the second cubital cellule at the top is hardly so long as the second at the bottom, while in *P. morosus* it is longer;

the transverse nervure is received distinctly in front of the transverse basal; in *P. pruinosus* it is interstitial. *P. tuberculatus* Sm. differs in being much smaller—only 3 lines—and in having two minute tubercles on the second, third and fourth ventral segments near their apical margin.

PISON MOROSUS Sm.

One specimen.

GORYTES CARBONARIUS Sm.

An example of this, apparently common, species has the second transverse cubital nervure completely obliterated. *Gorytes trichiosoma* Cam. is probably only a form of *G. carbonarius*.

TACHYTES DEPRESSUS Sauss.

*Reise der Novara, Hymen. p.* 69.
Three specimens.

TACHYTES SERICOPS Sm.

One example.

TACHYTES HELMSI Cam.

*Manchester Memoirs*, 1888, p. 182.
One example.

POMPILIDÆ.

The *Pompilidæ* appear to be the commonest, largest and most handsome of the New Zealand Hymenoptera. Under the name of *Sphex* one of the species has been recorded by Mr. Potts (probably *S. Wakefieldi*), as preying on spiders, with which the *Pompilidæ* provision their nests. Mr. Potts (*Nature*, XXX. p. 267) says: "A species of *Sphex* [read *Salius*] with orange-coloured body deposits the benumbed or torpid bodies of spiders in some crevice for future use. An individual of this species

had its hole in a dry corner beneath the plate of a long veranda. One day I observed it dragging a victim along a gravelled walk that was parallel to the veranda; the small stones and grit made its progress very difficult. After very trying struggles with these impediments it displayed a remarkable degree of intelligence, by which it gained its ends. It altered its course and made for the veranda, ascending the smooth, painted board that adjoined the gravelled walk. After slowly traversing seven inches of perpendicular, it came to a rounded beading which projected outwards. Now came its supreme moment of physical exertion. The body of the spider apparently was too heavy to render the aid of wings available. After several pauses in its progress it slowly, yet surely, surmounted the difficulty presented by the projecting beading, gained the level boards of the veranda, along which it travelled rapidly with its burden, which it sometimes dragged, sometimes pushed before it. By the expenditure of great exertion in surmounting the beading it gained a smooth and level run to its home of thirty-nine feet."

In Mr. Kirby's Catalogue all the species are described under the name of *Priocnemis*, which name, however, must give place to *Salius*.

### a. Fulvous species.

SALIUS WAKEFIELDI Kirby.

This is by far the commonest of the *Pompilidæ*. In a fresh state the head and thorax are thickly covered with golden pubescence; but with age this gets abraded, the parts then appearing quite bare and shining.

SALIUS MARGINATUS Sm.

A much rarer species than *S. Wakefieldi*, to which it has a great resemblance when the latter has the head and